Long Island Botanical Society

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A Long Island Field Naturalist of the "Old School," Lance T. Biechele (1945-2015)

We received notice last December of the cancellation of Lance Biechele's LIBS Newsletter subscription and that Mr. Biechele was deceased. Lance had been an active contributor to the newsletter over the years, so it seems fitting to recognize his work on Long Island. Only a few LIBS members had the pleasure of knowing him, and they willingly shared their recollections, excerpted below. His obituary is published on page 15.

From Eric Lamont, LIBS president

Lance Biechele was an exceptional field naturalist with a keen eye for minute details. He was a quiet and reserved individual, always showing respect for others and their work, and ready to assist with identifications of obscure slime molds, liverworts, hornworts, powdery mildews, mushrooms, lichens, desmids (microscopic freshwater algae), "pond scum," and other organisms that most people rarely notice in the world of nature. His attention to detail was respected and admired by all who knew him. As a young man, he met Long Island's legendary naturalist, Roy Latham, and after Roy's death in 1979, undertook to study Latham's vast natural history collections and personal correspondence, publishing some of his findings in the LIBS Newsletter (Biechele 1993b, 1994a, 1996).

After he moved to the Delmarva Peninsula in 1981, Lance kept in close contact with friends on Long Island and often returned to lead and/or participate in field trips and to attend meetings. Lance and I shared many emails and phone calls on the life and work of Roy Latham and from time to time I would forward him photos and/or collections of "mystery organisms" from Long Island which he was always pleased to identify.

In 2013, he replied to one of my inquiries: "Dear Eric, It's an interesting critter! The green color rules out slime molds and, as a matter of fact, it does not appear to be any kind of fungus. My first guess was the lichen, *Trapeliopsis flexuous*, which is composed of large, dark green granules, but Brodo indicates that its sole habitat is weathered wood. Likewise, it does not appear to be any kind of liverwort. Maybe an algae? This one is a not easy. If you want, you can send me a small collection (wrapped in wet paper) and I will take a closer microscopic look at it for you. With all Best Regards, Sincerely, Lance."

From Larry Liddle, LIBS member

I found Lance very engaging and impressive in his knowledge of mushrooms and slime molds. We went on field trips together over several years, and he often spoke to my plant biology class at Southampton College. We mainly shared an interest in Myxomycetes, and when he left Long Island in 1981 he gave me his collection of some 100+ species of sporulating slime molds (Fig. 1) from the East End. I used them in my plant biology lab every semester for a couple of decades.

Lance wrote to me just after he moved, that as soon as he got to Maryland, he walked out into the woods and found five new species of slime molds.

Figure 1. *Physarum globuliferum* sporangia photographed by L. T. Biechele and posted along with other images at http://www.physarumplus.org/HTMLdocs/BiechelePics.html

From James Lendemer, Assistant Curator, Lichenology, New York Botanical Garden

Lance spent a fair bit of time looking for lichens on Delmarva and amassed an important collection of the lichens from there that includes species that have not been found since. He graciously donated his collection to NYBG.

From Wesley M. Knapp, Ecologist/ Botanist, Maryland Department

(Continued on page 15)

Society News

LIBS gratefully acknowledges donors. The society would not exist without the support of its members, and LIBS takes this opportunity to express sincere appreciation to the following members who recently gave very generous year-end donations: George Andrek, Barbara Conolly, Elaine Fernald, Ann Johnson, Anthony Lauro, Baruch May, Margo Myles, Jenny Ulsheimer, Gunnel Wallstrom, and Ray Welch.

LIBS welcomes new members **Marie Regis** of Great Neck and **Lisa Synoradzki** of Forest Hills.

LIBS 30-Year-Anniversary Field Trip. Eighteen members and friends plan to meet in Reno, Nevada on 11 July 2016 and botanize the Sierra Nevada and White Mountains of California. Reminder: final payment is due on 15 April 2016.

LIBS signs agreement with Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL). This announcement is very exciting and brings LIBS into the Encyclopedia of Life (EOL) project. For 25+ years, LIBS has published a newsletter that includes not only announcements and society news, but articles on the flora and vegetation of Long Island written by active field botanists and experts. Recently, BHL recognized the LIBS newsletter as a significant source of contributions to botanical literature, and invited LIBS to make its newsletter available on the world stage through BHL. The mission of BHL is "to create a free, globally accessible, searchable digital library of biodiversity literature." See http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/

LIBS member Matthew Kaelin is the author of "The Sinister Beauty of Carnivorous Plants" (2016) by Schiffer Publishing. The book merges art and science with conservation, and includes many beautiful photographs and excellent reference material.

Reward: $200 for largest American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) tree found in New York State, in 2016; $50 for all trees over 14" DBH. The largest healthy tree over 16" DBH not previously recorded by The American Chestnut Foundation of New York (TACFNY), will be rewarded. The tree must be found in New York State and the property owner must allow TACFNY access for pollination and/or seed collection. Tree must also be identified by TACFNY as pure American chestnut. What to look for: open burs lying on the ground near the tree. The burs will be light brown with long sharp spines and measure about 3 inches across. The leaves are slender; 6 to 9 inches long with pinpointed teeth that have a fishhook profile. They are similar to a beech leaf, except longer and more pointed on each end. For further information or identification of a tree contact Allen Nichols at 607-263-5105 or fajknichols.75@gmail.com.

Upcoming Programs *(continued from back cover)*

June 14, 2016 **Tuesday, 5:30 PM**
(please note early start time for the barbecue)

Annual Barbecue: The annual barbecue, featuring made-to-order hot dogs and hamburgers. Salads, deviled eggs, desserts, etc. gladly accepted. The traditional location - on the green behind the Muttontown Preserve meeting house.

Location: Bill Paterson Nature Center, Muttontown Preserve, East Norwich

(Lance Biechele continued from cover)

of Natural Resources
And from Bill Hubick, Maryland Biodiversity Project

Lance was like many of the cryptic organisms he studied, under-appreciated. He was an avid naturalist who contributed to many efforts including the forthcoming Maryland Herp Atlas and the Maryland Biodiversity Project (http://www.marylandbiodiversity.com/viewPhotoList.php?photographer=113) where 461 of his photographs have been published online (Fig. 2). Lance spoke about his work with 'pond scum' in this local television news interview: http://www.wboc.com/Clip/11443797/travels-with-charlie-catalog-of-pond-scum

Figure 2. Snow Fungus (*Tremella fuciformis*) at Pocomoke River State Park, Worcester Co., Maryland. [Photo by L.T. Biechele at http://www.marylandbiodiversity.com.]

Just a few years ago, Lance showed me a previously undiscovered pitcher-plant bog he found on land owned by The Nature Conservancy. As a result, that site is now being managed to ensure the pitcher plants long-term viability.

Lance was deeply passionate about his under-appreciated subject matter and with his passing we lost a treasure trove of Maryland natural history data. We archived much of his favorite record data at MBP, but would have loved to have had more time to absorb more of his knowledge.

Selected Publications

Biechele, L. T. 1993a. A checklist of the Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of eastern Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. Evansia 10:99-103.

Biechele, L. T. 1993b. Roy Latham and the liverworts of Long Island. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 3:16.

Biechele, L. T. 1993c. Mushrooms of the sand dunes. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 3:19-20.

Biechele, L. T. 1993d. Myxobacteriales are not slime molds. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 3:40.

Lance T. Biechele (1945-2015)

Lance T. Biechele, multi-faceted naturalist, born and raised in Sag Harbor, and long-time member of the Long Island Botanical Society, died in his home in Princess Anne, Maryland on August 10, 2015.

Mr. Biechele graduated from Southold High School and received his Bachelor of Science degree at Salisbury University in Salisbury, Maryland. As a naturalist, his main interests were in mycology, lichenology, botany, ornithology, and the studies of Lepidoptera and Anisoptera. He had extensive collections and photographs of mushrooms, lichens, wildflowers, moths, butterflies and dragonflies.

He is survived by his wife of 45 years, Joann B. Biechele of Princess Anne, Maryland.

Figure 3. Lance T. Biechele, a few months before his death. [Photo by Richard Orr.]

Biechele, L. T. 1994a. The Mushroom collections of Roy Latham. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 4:10-11.

Biechele, L. T. 1994b. Mushroom follies. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 4:35-36.

Biechele, L. T. 1995. The Myxomycetes of Long Island: an introduction. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 5:29-30.

Biechele, L. T. 1996. Roy Latham: the legacy continues. Long Island Bot. Soc. Newsl. 6:2-3.

Biechele, L. T. 2001. Secret relationships among our native orchids. Quart. Newsl. Long Island Bot. Soc. 11:13,16.

Biechele, L. T. 2010. A letter to the editor. Quart. Newsl. Long Island Bot. Soc. 20:15.

Biechele, L. T. and S. Ristich. 2002. Powdery mildews. Quart. Newsl. Long Island Bot. Soc. 12:37,40.

Long Island Native Woody Plants for Landscaping and Restoration of Seaside Environments

Stephen Young, Eric Lamont, Victoria Bustamante

We offer this list of Long Island native trees (T), shrubs (S), subshrubs (SS) and vines (V) that we recommend for planting in those coastal/maritime natural areas and landscapes that are influenced by onshore winds and salt spray from the ocean and bays. Although similar lists exist, they include both non-native species and native species that are not available from local Long Island nurseries. The purpose of our guide is to provide a simple list of native woody species that are available from Long Island nurseries. For specific information on availability, please contact the authors.

For each of the species listed, we have indicated those ecological communities in which they occur. The ecological communities are adapted from those published in Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger et al. 2014).

The relative availability of each plant species to the nursery trade is ranked on a scale of 1 (readily available) to 3 (difficult to source, but possibly available). To determine this availability, we consulted with five Long Island sources of native plant growers and/or wholesalers. Note that availability is expected to vary over time.

Homeowners and landscapers should be aware that work or planting in or near a tidal wetland, water body, or watercourse, or within these ecological communities, may require a state or local permit. For further information contact the permits program of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation before working in a natural area.

Form	Botanical Name	Common Name	Soil	Availability	Maritime Dune	Maritime shrubland	Maritime heathland	Maritime forest	Maritime freshwater wetland	Tidal Marsh Edge
S	*Aronia arbutifolia*	red chokeberry	mesic	2		■				
S	*Aronia floribunda*	purple chokeberry	mesic	3		■			■	
S	*Aronia melanocarpa*	black chokeberry	variable	2		■				
S	*Baccharis halimifolia*	eastern baccharis	mesic	2						■
S	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	buttonbush	mesic	2					■	
S	*Clethra alnifolia*	sweet pepperbush	mesic	1		■		■	■	
S	*Comptonia peregrina*	sweet fern	dry	2			■	■		
S	*Cornus alternifolia*	alternate-leaved dogwood	variable	2				■		
S	*Cornus amomum*	silky dogwood	mesic	3				■		
S	*Decodon verticillatus*	hairy swamp loosestrife	mesic	2					■	
S	*Eubotrys racemosa*	coastal fetter-bush	mesic	3					■	
S	*Gaylussacia baccata*	black huckleberry	dry	3			■	■		
S	*Ilex glabra*	inkberry	variable	1					■	
S	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	variable	1		■		■		
S	*Ilex verticillata*	common winterberry	mesic	1				■	■	
S	*Iva frutescens*	marsh elder	mesic	2						■
S	*Juniperus communis*	dwarf juniper	dry	1		■	■			
S	*Kalmia latifolia*	mountain laurel	dry	1				■		
S	*Lindera benzoin*	spicebush	mesic	2				■		
S	*Lyonia ligustrina*	maleberry	variable	3		■		■	■	
S	*Lyonia mariana*	stagger-bush	mesic	3					■	
S	*Morella caroliniensis*	bayberry	dry	1	■	■				■
S	*Myrica gale*	sweet bayberry	mesic	2					■	
S	*Prunus maritima*	beach plum	dry	1	■	■				
S	*Quercus ilicifolia*	scrub oak	dry	3		■				
S	*Quercus prinoides*	dwarf chinquapin oak	dry	3				■		
S	*Rhododendron viscosum*	swamp azalea	mesic	1				■	■	
S	*Rhus copallinum*	winged sumac	dry	2		■				
S	*Rhus glabra*	smooth sumac	dry	2		■				
S	*Rosa carolina*	Carolina rose	dry	1	■		■			

(Continued on next page)

Form	Botanical Name	Common Name	Soil	Avail-ability	Maritime Dune	Maritime shrubland	Maritime heathland	Maritime forest	Maritime freshwater wetland	Tidal Marsh Edge
S	*Rosa palustris*	swamp rose	mesic	1					■	
S	*Rosa virginiana*	Virginia rose	dry	1	■	■				
S	*Salix discolor*	pussy willow	mesic	1					■	
S	*Sambucus canadensis*	common elderberry	variable	1				■	■	
S	*Spiraea alba*	white meadowsweet	mesic	2					■	
S	*Spiraea tomentosa*	rosy meadowsweet	mesic	2		■			■	
S	*Vaccinium angustifolium*	lowbush blueberry	dry	1				■		
S	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	highbush blueberry	mesic	1		■		■	■	
S	*Vaccinium pallidum*	early lowbush blueberry	dry	2				■		
S	*Viburnum acerifolium*	maple-leaved viburnum	dry	2				■		
S	*Viburnum dentatum*	arrowwood	variable	1		■		■		
SS	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	bearberry	dry	2	■					
SS	*Hudsonia tomentosa*	sand heather	dry	3	■	■	■			
SS	*Opuntia humifusa*	eastern prickly-pear	dry	1	■	■				
SS	*Vaccinium macrocarpon*	large cranberry	mesic	1					■	
T	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	mesic	1		■		■	■	
T	*Alnus incana ssp. rugosa*	speckled alder	mesic	3		■		■	■	
T	*Amelanchier canadensis*	oblong-leaved serviceberry	variable	2		■		■	■	
T	*Amelanchier laevis*	Allegheny service-berry	variable	2		■		■	■	
T	*Betula lenta*	sweet birch	variable	2				■		
T	*Betula populifolia*	gray birch	dry	2		■		■		
T	*Carya tomentosa*	mockernut hickory	dry	3				■		
T	*Carya glabra*	pignut hickory	dry	3				■		
T	*Celtis occidentalis*	common hackberry	variable	2		■				■
T	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	variable	1				■		
T	*Crataegus crus-galli*	cockspur hawthorn	dry	3		■		■		
T	*Fagus grandifolia*	American beech	dry	2				■		
T	*Hamamelis virginiana*	American witch-hazel	variable	1				■		
T	*Juniperus virginiana*	red cedar	dry	1		■	■			■
T	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	sweetgum	mesic	1					■	
T	*Nyssa sylvatica*	black gum	mesic	1				■	■	
T	*Pinus rigida*	pitch pine	dry	1		■				
T	*Prunus serotina*	wild black cherry	dry	1	■	■		■		
T	*Quercus alba*	white oak	dry	2		■		■		
T	*Quercus coccinea*	scarlet oak	dry	2				■		
T	*Quercus montana*	chestnut oak	dry	3				■		
T	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	variable	2				■		
T	*Quercus stellata*	post oak	dry	3			■			
T	*Quercus velutina*	black oak	dry	3		■		■		
T	*Sassafras albidum*	sassafras	variable	2				■		
T	*Tilia americana*	American basswood	variable	1				■		
V	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Virginia creeper	variable	1	■	■		■	■	
V	*Vitis labrusca*	northern fox grape	variable	1	■	■		■	■	

Reference Cited

Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2014. Ecological Communities of New York State. Second Edition. A revised and expanded edition of Carol Reschke's *Ecological Communities of New York State*. New York Natural Heritage Program, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY. http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/97703.html

LIBS Field Trip Report: Lichens with James Lendemer

Submitted by Rich Kelly

On Saturday, October 24, 2015, LIBS held a lichen field trip. Twelve people took part, including James Lendemer, Lichenologist from the New York Botanical Garden. James did a great job of sharing his enthusiasm for the subject and his expertise, both in terms of identification points and in terms of the biology of lichens in general and of those species that we actually observed.

Beginning at Bill Richards Memorial Park in Hauppauge, we hiked into adjacent Blydenburgh County Park. We were able to visit wet habitats near Stump Pond, drier upland habitats, and more open waste areas. This range of habitats gave us a nice diversity of lichen species, and at least 35 species were recorded (see species list, at the right). Although most were common and expected species, *Pertusaria propinqua*, growing on a tree in a swampy area, was somewhat unexpected. The highlight of the trip, with very few prior Long Island records, was *Gyalideopsis moodyae*, growing on a sparse lawn area near a parking lot (Fig. 1). This is actually a species that was named by James Lendemer and a colleague.

In addition, we saw *Magnolia tripetala* (umbrella tree), *Quercus bicolor* (swamp white oak), and *Toxicodendron vernix* (poison sumac). The magnolias are rare non-natives and there were a fair number of them, so we were particularly interested to see if they supported any special lichens, but the only ones that we saw were quite ordinary. It was felt that the magnolias were too small, too close to the main road, or both, to have established special lichen colonies.

LIBS is grateful to James Lendemer for leading an interesting trip and for providing the attached list of lichens that were observed at Blydenburgh.

Figure 1. James Lendemer showing LIBS members the rare lichen *Gyalideopsis moodyae* at Blydenburgh County Park. [Photo by E. Lamont.]

Amandinea polyspora (Willey) E. Lay & P. May
Arthonia caesia (Flot.) Körber
Buellia stillingiana J. Steiner
Candelariella efflorescens W.R. Buck & R.C. Harris
Cladonia ochrochlora Flörke
Cladonia parasitica Hoffm.
Cladonia ramulosa (With.) J.R. Laundon
Flavoparmelia caperata (L.) Hale
Graphis scripta (L.) Ach.
Gyalideopsis moodyae Lendemer & Lücking
Lecanora hybocarpa (Tuck.) Brodo
Lecanora strobilina (Spreng.) Kieff.
Lecanora subpallens Zahlbr.
Lecanora thysanophora R.C. Harris
Leimonis erratica (Körber) R.C. Harris & Lendemer (syn. *Micarea erratica*)
Lepraria caesiella R.C. Harris
Lepraria finkii (de Lesd.) R.C. Harris
Lepraria hodkinsoniana Lendemer
Nadvornikia sorediata R.C. Harris
Ovicuculispora parmeliae (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Etayo on *Punctelia rudecta*
Parmelia squarrosa Hale
Pertusaria paratuberculifera Dibben
Pertusaria propinqua Müll. Arg.
Pertusaria pustulata (Ach.) Duby
Phaeocalicium polyporaeum (Nyl.) Tibell on *Trichaptumbiforme*
Phaeophyscia rubropulchra (Degel.) Essl.
Physcia millegrana Degel.
Physcia stellaris (L.) Nyl.
Pseudosagedia cestrensis (Tuck.) R.C. Harris
Punctelia caseana Lendemer & B.P. Hodkin.
Punctelia rudecta (Ach.) Krog
Ropalospora viridis (Tønsberg) Tønsberg
Trypethelium virens Tuck.
Varicellaria velata (Turner) I. Schmitt et al. (syn *Pertusariavelata*)
Variolaria pustulata (Brodo & W.L. Culb.) Lendemer et al. (syn. *Loxospora pustulata*)

Botanical Drawing

On Sunday afternoons this spring, Gallery North in Setauket will offer courses taught by botanical artist Diane Bouchier. Botanical Drawing 1 will meet April 3, 10, and 17. Botanical Drawing 2 will follow on April 24, May 1 and 15. For more information on how to register contact Gallery North at www.gallerynorth.org or (631) 751-2676.

Habitat Restoration Brings Rare Orchids into the Light

Erin Gettler, Naturalist, writer, and photographer, Hampton Bays

A collaborative habitat restoration project brought volunteers to Quogue Wildlife Refuge on a not-so-cold December day to clear habitat for white fringed orchid (*Platanthera blephariglottis*), a rare orchid on Long Island. Volunteers from LIBS, Quogue Wildlife Refuge, the South Fork Natural History Museum, the Westhampton Beach Garden Club, and other individuals carefully removed woody and successional plants from two sensitive areas to open them up to sunlight for the first time in a decade. The sites had been cleared once before during a previous restoration, allowing *P. blephariglottis, Pogonia ophioglossoides* (rose pogonia) and other bog plants to thrive for years until they were again shaded out. This past summer during visits to the restoration sites, we found dozens of sterile plants of both orchid species, but only a handful bloomed during the growing season. We counted only 28 blooming *P. blephariglottis* during a visit in July. This pointed to the need for habitat improvements to sustain and increase the orchid population.

On our recent workday, December 5, 2015, 18 volunteers cleared brush down to the ground (Fig. 1), expanding the available orchid habitat at both sites. We expected the job would require at least three work sessions, but the crew finished work in only four hours. Many thanks to Quogue Wildlife Refuge for providing tools and support, Brian Frank for writing the DEC project permit, and Eric Lamont for coordinating the effort. After the previous restoration, *P. blephariglottis* had several spectacular bloom seasons. We hope that this summer will produce a similar result, and that with ongoing care the orchids will thrive for years to come.

[Ed. Note. For a description of the 2001 restoration effort see Spates, Gigi. 2001. Orchids – at arms length, but not for picking--. Quart. Newsl. Long Island Bot. Soc. 11: 44-45.]

Figure 1. Volunteers remove woody and successional plants from orchid habitat at Quogue Wildlife Refuge. [Photo by E. Gettler.]

Field Trips

May 21, 2016 (Saturday) 10:00 AM
Oak Slope Communities, Tiffany Creek Preserve, Oyster Bay Cove, NY.
Trip leader: Allan Lindberg
Email: ajlindberg@optonline.net

Situated atop the Oyster Bay Recessional Moraine, Tiffany Creek Preserve offers excellent views of the slope communities within the oak forest. We will hike through hilltop, mid- and low-slope communities, offering examples of both mixed shrub and mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) understories. We will eventually reach the wetland interface at Shutter Lane Pond with its rare North Shore stand of Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*). Other rarities along the way will include cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*), umbrella magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) and bigleaf magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*). Come prepared for a hike, bring lunch and liquid. Tick/insect repellent is recommended as deer ticks are a problem at Tiffany Creek. Bathroom facilities are not available.

Directions: Tiffany Creek Preserve, 45 Sandy Hill Road, Oyster Bay Cove, NY. Meet at 10 AM at the preserve parking area. For further directions and to register please email.

June, 10, 2016 (FRIDAY) 10AM
Botany for Beginners. Forest Park, Queens Co., NY
Trip leader: Michael Feder
Email: mdfeder2001@yahoo.com

Learn how to easily identify plants using the *Newcomb's Wildflower Guide*. The walk will last about 2 hours. Participants are encouraged to bring their own copy of the book. (Co-listed with the Torrey Botanical Society) Note: This is a FRIDAY trip.

Forest Park is the third largest park in Queens and was designed by Frederick Olmsted in the 1890's.

Directions: We will meet at 10AM at Wallenberg Square which is located at the southwest corner of Park Lane South and Metropolitan Avenue in Kew Gardens. Take the Grand Central Parkway or Van Wyck Expressway to the Jackie Robinson Parkway. Get off at exit 6, Metropolitan Avenue. Make a left onto Metropolitan Avenue. Wallenberg Square will about 1/4 mile down the road on your right at the intersection with Park Lane South.

Additional 2016 Field Trips to watch for.

Bayard Cutting Arboretum - Saturday, August 27 at 10 AM. Trip Leader: Rich Kelly
The Peconic Area - Saturday, October 22 (time to be determined). Trip Leaders: Louise Harrison & Andy Greller.

Long Island Botanical Society
PO Box 507
Aquebogue, NY 11931

Upcoming Programs

April 12, 2016* **Tuesday, 7:30 PM**

Larry Liddle: "Giant Unicellular Green Algae." This talk will cover their structure, ecology, and some cell biology. Several taxonomic groups of Green Algae (Chlorophyta) include diverse and often morphologically complex genera, all of which are made up of single cells, i.e. no crosswalls are formed during development. In spite of this, their biology remarkably parallels that of multicellular organisms, and, because of this, some provide unique research tools to explore the basic nature of cells. Larry is Professor Emeritus, Southampton College, Long Island University. He earned an M.S. in Botany from the University of Chicago where he worked on the floral vascular anatomy of *Erica*. He has a Ph.D. in Marine Botany from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and also worked in the Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Location: Earth and Space Science Building, Gil Hanson Room (Room 123), Stony Brook University, Stony Brook

May 10, 2016* **Tuesday, 7:30 PM**

Nicole Miller-Struttmann: "Emerging Mismatches in Plant - Bumble Bee Interactions with Climate Change." Climate change is disrupting interactions among species through changes in phenology, geography, and morphology. Plant - pollinator interactions are mediated by functional traits, such as tongue length and flower depth. However, evolution in these traits may not occur at the same tempos. This talk will explore this dilemma in an alpine plant - bumble bee system. Nicole is an Assistant Professor, Biological Science Dept., SUNY College at Old Westbury. She is an evolutionary ecologist who is fascinated by plants and insects, and her research centers on the ecology and evolution of species interactions and responses to climate change. In addition to her scientific pursuits, she strives to inspire the next generation of science enthusiasts.

Location: Bill Paterson Nature Center, Muttontown Preserve, East Norwich

* Refreshments and informal talk begin at 7:30 p.m. Formal meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Directions to Muttontown or Stony Brook: 516-354-6506

Upcoming Programs continued on page 14